





## U.S. Environment Chief Issues Warnings to 3 Cities

By Peter Braestrup

A Dec. 11 (UPI)—The administration's new Environmental Protection Agency chief, Ruckelshaus, got off to a start with the nation's mayors by giving three days to stop water pollution federal court action. He said, "I must meet head-on today." "A gr. pollution problem exists in Atlanta, Georgia, and clearly something must be done about it, and done about it now."

He said, his agency "is serving a 180-day notice on the city of Atlanta to halt violation of the federal approved water quality standards of the state of Georgia. City officials are being notified. By this process corrective steps must be taken within 180 days or the EPA administrator can ask the Justice Department to file court action against the city."

Similar notices, he added, were being served on Detroit and Cleveland to "halt violation of water quality standards in the Lake Erie basin."

An hour later, Mr. Stokes, Mr. Gribbs and Mr. Massell confronted Mr. Ruckelshaus in a crowded news conference.

While Mr. Ruckelshaus calmly defended his action, Mr. Stokes, standing beside him, said the blame for pollution lay not on the cities but on the federal government for failing to help finance the antipollution fight.

"Where, Mr. Ruckelshaus, is this federal government's share?" Mr. Stokes asked.

Unfortunately, Mr. Stokes went on, Mr. Ruckelshaus "was at a loss for something with which to make an impact upon this nation's mayors and city administrators—and resorted to a cheap political shot."

Mr. Gribbs said he was "happy" to accept Mr. Ruckelshaus' 180-day warning and asked, in turn, that the federal government take 180 days to "reverse the funds (for the pollution fight in Detroit) that they promised and never provided."

To date, Mr. Gribbs said, the federal government had provided about \$7 million or "about 5 percent of its commitment" to Detroit's \$180 million sewage control project, forcing Detroit to "pre-finance on our own initiative about \$40 million of the federal commitment."

Threats, he said, "will never replace cash as a solution to environmental problems."

"I did not expect my statement to elate him," Mr. Ruckelshaus said.

**1,500-Year Term For Okla. Negro Who Raped White**

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 11 (UPI)—An all-white jury yesterday convicted a Negro of raping a white telephone company employee and five minutes later sentenced him to 1,500 years in prison when the prosecutor asked a 500-year term would be just a slap on the wrist.

No black was called as a prospective juror in the case of Charles Callins, 22. The sentence equaled the longest in the nation's history, meted out in Dallas earlier this year.

Assistant Public Defender Arnold Britton, Callins' attorney, said his client, who maintained his innocence, "had a fair trial. . . . But we will appeal the cruel and inhuman sentence for this young man. I think they just got carried away."

"There were a bunch of white boys crowded of gang-raping a young white girl a few years ago," Mr. Britton said. "I think they got three years each or something."

**Rivers Gets Heart Valve**

GHAM, Ala., Dec. 11 (UPI)—L. Mendel Rivers, of the House Armed Committee, received an heart valve today in an operation to correct "an stage of heart failure."



**PRODIGIOUS**—Three-month-old Nicola Crispino going through her routine for her mother at their home in Naples. The newborn baby is astonishing pediatricians by walking like a two-year-old. Mrs. Crispino said little Nicola started standing up at only 20 days.

## As Laird Faces Committee Democrats in Senate Charge Nixon Is Escalating Air War

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (AP)—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird today rejected charges by Democratic members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Nixon administration is escalating the air war over North Vietnam.

The charges were leveled by Sens. J. W. Fulbright, Ark., Stuart Symington, Md., and Frank Church, Idaho, at a sometimes stormy session that featured several clashes between Mr. Laird and Sen. Fulbright over the "missile gap" effort to rescue U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam.

Mr. Laird, in turn, accused Sen. Fulbright, the committee chairman, of "innuendo" for questioning the purpose of the Son Tay raid to free U.S. prisoners.

When Sen. Claiborne Pell, D., R.I., sought to pin Mr. Laird down on the fact that the North Vietnamese "understand" rather than "agree"—that U.S. reconnaissance flights would continue over North Vietnam, Mr. Laird asked sharply: "What is the point? Do you want to get away from the understanding? Do you want to start bombing the North?"

In all of this, the purpose of the hearing—President Nixon's request for \$535 million in new foreign aid including \$235 million for Cambodia, Israel and other Asian and Middle East nations. The \$535 million aid package went to the Senate with a provision which may enable administration supporters to bypass the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's opposition to large-scale military and economic assistance to Cambodia.

**Gas Explosion Hurts 40 in Cafe At N.Y. City Hall**

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (UPI)—An explosion and fire ripped through a cafe across from City Hall today, injuring 40 persons, 11 of them seriously, and shaking the offices of Mayor John V. Lindsay. He jumped from his desk and ran to the scene.

The blast at Rijn's Bar and Grill blew away the entire front of the building on Park Row and shot flames 30 feet into the air. The fire spread to several adjoining structures and forced the evacuation of nearby stores and buildings.

Police, firemen and passers by formed a human chain to pull injured and bleeding men from the cafe. Pieces of glass and furnishings littered the sidewalk outside.

Firemen attributed the explosion to illuminating or natural gas used in the kitchen. It came at 2 p.m. as lunchtime crowds were thinning out.

Part Row, once the newspaper publishing center of New York, borders City Hall Park in front of City Hall.

**Malaysia Envoy to France**

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The government of Malaysia has named Tan Sri Jamal bin Abdul Latiff, a former diplomat, as ambassador to Paris. He has been Malaysia's high commissioner to Singapore since 1955.

## Steel Firm Cited in U.S. Rights Suit

Union, 12 A. Locals Also Named in Action

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—The Justice Department filed suit today against Birmingham, Ala., against the United States Steel Corp., the steel workers union and 12 union locals charging them with discrimination against Negroes at the company's facilities in the Fairfield, Ala., area.

Attorney General John Mitchell said that the suit changing violation of the anti-discrimination section of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was filed in U.S. District Court in Birmingham.

The suit charged that U.S. Steel had hired and assigned employees on the basis of race, with Negroes being given less desirable and lower paying jobs with the least opportunity for advancement.

In addition, the suit said, U.S. Steel discriminated against Negroes by requiring more stringent qualifications in hiring, assigning and transferring them.

The Fairfield facility employs about 9,147 whites and 3,863 Negroes. Named as defendants with U.S. Steel are United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO).

Mr. Mitchell said that the suit was filed after the Equal Opportunity Commission and the Justice Department had exhausted all efforts to obtain voluntary compliance in the Civil Rights Act.

The suit asks for court orders compelling the defendants to continue the alleged discriminatory employment practices.

In addition, the court orders would require the company to make compensatory payments to Negroes who had suffered discrimination in employment, assignment and advancement.

**Discrimination Denied**

Fairfield, the superintendent of the U.S. Steel plant, Harlan W. Rial, said that the company denied the existence of any pattern or practice of discrimination in the company's Fairfield works.

Mr. Rial said that the company has taken every reasonable step to comply with civil rights laws and directives.

**Seeking Envoy in Bern**

BERN, Dec. 11 (AP)—Communist China new Ambassador to Switzerland, Chen Chien-lung, arrived here today to take over the post vacated in 1966 during the Peking "cultural revolution."

**Tate Attorney Search**

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 11 (AP)—Detectives said they will resume a massive search today for Ronald Hughes, an attorney in the Tate murder trial, who has been missing for 12 days in a California wilderness.

"Chances of Mr. Hughes being in the area and still alive would be very small but nothing is impossible," a search spokesman said.

## To Avoid Pre-Election Battle

## Humphrey Asserts Democrats Should Unite Behind One Man

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (NYT)—Democratic leaders should unite behind the party's most promising presidential candidate within the next year, avoiding any divisive primary competition and saving the party's financial resources for the battle against President Nixon.

"In December of 1971 if one man is ahead, Democrats ought to join ranks and get him nominated," the former vice-president said yesterday. "The Democratic party cannot go through what it did in 1968."

Questioned by reporters at a breakfast meeting, Mr. Humphrey, now senator-elect from Minnesota, denied that this arrangement would undercut current party efforts to inject more popular participation into the choice of candidates and platform.

"Our Democratic friends had better learn this lesson," he declared sternly. "We are not so rich in votes, talent or money that we can afford to squander any of it on fratricidal conflict."

**Gain for Muskie**

The Humphrey strategy, taken at face value, would appear to enhance the national prospects of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine. He is the acknowledged front-runner at this point, and most Democrats agree that he can only be dethroned if one of the other competitors beats him in the primaries.

For himself, Mr. Humphrey said that he was not seeking the 1972 presidential nomination and did not intend to bid that he might "re-evaluate" this decision if no obvious front-runner emerged from Democratic competition and party leaders expressed interest in his running.

"I'm not opening any office," he said. "I'm going to stay free and loose. I'm not going to manage anybody's campaign."

Mr. Humphrey went to some lengths to indicate that he did not expect to lead party opposition to Mr. Nixon when he returns to the Senate next month.

But at various other times, he accused the President of "just sort of wobbling around" on the economy.



Hubert Humphrey

Without specifying what political role he foresaw for himself, the Minnesota Democrat said that he was prepared "to do a little moving and shaking in the country," traveling and speaking on both party and governmental matters.

## Vatican Charity Criticizes U.S. on Aid to E. Pakistan

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—Caritas Internationalis, the Roman Catholic relief organization, today criticized the United States and other countries for not giving more help to victims of the East Pakistan cyclone disaster.

Launching a Christmas appeal for at least \$1 million to build cyclone-proof community shelters in East Pakistan, Jean Rodhain, Caritas president, said that there were many countries which, if they had wanted, could have helped save many lives.

"For example, one moves on the moon but one is not able to move relief to the Ganges Delta," he told a press conference. "One drops bombs on North Vietnam and hits the targets accurately but one is not able to drop help from the sky above East Pakistan."

The appeal is being launched by Caritas with other Roman Catholic organizations, including the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, and the French society of St. Vincent de Paul.

## Some Mercury Found in U.S. Canned Tuna

Brand Sold in D.C. Has Unsafe Amount

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The environmental poison, mercury, has shown up in unsafe quantity in a brand of canned tuna sold in Washington and other areas.

The discovery has triggered a check of all brands of tuna throughout the country.

The brand concerned is Grand Union's chunk light tuna. Grand Union said yesterday that it is being removed from its shelves until the government checks all lots—though the mercury was found in only two lots.

A professor at the State University of New York at Binghamton, N.Y., made the chemical tests that spotted the contaminated fish.

The Food and Drug Administration in Buffalo then confirmed the fact that one lot contained .75 parts of mercury per million, and another lot has "around 5 parts." Five parts per million is FDA's "acceptable" limit.

**Hidden Brain Damage Feared**

No medical symptoms have been detected in persons who have eaten foods containing mercury at these levels. Doctors fear hidden brain and nerve damage, nonetheless.

This is the first finding of dangerous mercury levels in a processed food from the deep sea. Tuna do spend part of their time in coastal waters, however, and mercury has previously been found in many inland and some coastal fish.

The FDA will begin a nationwide check of all tuna and tuna packers next week, said Richard J. Runk of the agency's office of compliance. FDA is also making a "market basket survey" seeking mercury in several foods in 17 cities.

**U.S. Crackdown on Cyanide**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The Nixon administration, which recently took legal action against mercury polluters, has begun a crackdown on industries discharging cyanide poison into navigable waters.

Attorney General John N. Mitchell announced Wednesday a suit against Arco Steel Corp. to halt the discharge of cyanides, phenols, and other suspended solids into the Houston Ship Channel in Houston, Texas. Mr. Mitchell described the suit as the "beginning" of a second round of legal action against industrial polluters. The suit was filed as a civil action under the 1899 Refuse Act in U.S. District Court in Houston.

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It is lighter and fits easier into the hand than its competitors. It stops you taking snaps, and starts you taking pictures.

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# LET MY PEOPLE GO!

These are the faces of three of the thirty-six Soviet Jews listed here who are now in prison. Their crime: being Jews; wanting to emigrate to Israel and rejoin their families.

Is this really a crime even in the Soviet Union? Here is what Premier Kosygin said, on December 3, 1966, concerning Jewish emigration from the USSR:

"...As far as concerns the reunification of families, if certain families desire to be reunited or to leave the Soviet Union, the door is open to them, and in this respect no problem exists."

No problem, Mr. Kosygin? Then why are these young people in prison; some already sentenced, others awaiting trial? Why? Can it really be because they have sought their legal right of emigration; because they have tried to fulfill the promise made by you?

No. They are in prison because they are Jews in a country whose official policy is hostile to its Jewish population!

**Why must free men everywhere be concerned?**

Because we believe that Show Trials may be in the offing. We believe that these young people and, perhaps, many others may be made to pay with their lives for the "crime" of wanting to emigrate. News has reached us that S. Y. Soloviov has been appointed as the chief city prosecutor for Leningrad in connection with the trial of many of these prisoners. In 1961, Soloviov, as a judge presided over a notorious trial in which he handed down a series of death sentences to a group of Jews for alleged "economic crimes."

**Here are the very words of two Leningrad Jews Soloviov will prosecute.**

Vladimir Mogilever, a 30 year old engineer and David Chernoglaz, a 30 year old agronomist, wrote to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, pleading for a chance to emigrate to Israel:

"We want to live in Israel, together, with our relatives, from whom we have become separated as a result of the tragic historical fate of the Jewish people... we were born Jews, and we continue to be Jews, and this is why we want to reunite with the Jewish people in Israel... the granting to us of the permit to go to Israel is not contrary, to the laws of the Soviet Union..."

Instead of Israel, both Vladimir and David find themselves in a Soviet jail.

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Ruth Alexandrovitch  
Age 23  
From Kiev, Ukraine



David Chernoglaz  
Age 30  
Leningrad

## List of Recent Jewish "Prisoners Of Conscience" In The Soviet Union

Boris Kochubiyevsky  
From Kiev, Ukraine  
Sentenced 3/69 to  
3 years for persisting  
in public self-identification  
as a proud Jew.

Yliya Oshman  
from Chernovitz, Ukraine.  
Sentenced 1/70 to 2 1/2 years in  
prison for seeking exit interview.

Nine Jews arrested June 15th on  
alleged "bribe-taking" charges,  
8 from Riga:

Leib G. Kharshik  
25 years old; married  
Mort Mandelovich, Daubish  
23 years old; wife of Leib  
Kharshik.

Yael M. Mandelovich  
23 years old; brother of Y. K.  
Edward Kucharsky  
Silva Zolmanovna Kuzn.  
wife of Edward Kuzn.

Leone Zolmanovna  
25 years old; brother  
Silva Z. K.

Wail Zolmanovna  
31 years old; brother of Leone  
Zolmanovna and a Z.  
Kuznetsov.

Anatoly Alina  
40 years old; brother  
from Odessa.

Boris Pecher  
Leningrad  
June 15th.

Lev Y. K.  
40 years old; married  
Hilal Z. K.

Lev Y. K.  
37 years old; married  
Hilal Z. K.

Lev Y. K.  
44 years old; married  
Hilal Z. K.

Lev Y. K.  
35 years old; married  
Hilal Z. K.

Lev Y. K.  
35 years old; married  
Hilal Z. K.

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Lev Y. K.  
35 years old; married  
Hilal Z. K.

Lev Y. K.  
35 years old; married  
Hilal Z. K.



Vladimir Mogilever  
Age 30  
Leningrad

Two Georgian Jews arrested  
6/70 for persisting in seeking  
exit:

Abraham Danilashvili  
Shayana Barenashvili

Also arrested since June 15th:

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Shayana Barenashvili

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Abraham Danilashvili  
Shayana Barenashvili

"Last year she, along with another eleven women, appealed to women of the whole world for help in getting permission to go to Israel."

"Now she is in prison and I, her mother, appeal to you American women, Jews and Christians. There is a jubilee session of the General Assembly taking place in the United Nations building near you."

"The Soviet representatives are talking about peace, justice, human freedom... Appeal to them! Appeal to the U.N.!"

**Why do they want to leave?**

No words of ours can better sum up the plight of Soviet Jews than those written by three Moscow Jews to Premier Kosygin in June, 1969. The letter was never acted upon.

"Our families were brought up in the Jewish cultural tradition, but in the present conditions of Soviet reality, our children are denied any possibility of learning their mother tongue or becoming acquainted with the great heritage and religious values of our nation... There are no Jewish schools or other educational institutions; no theatres... no Jewish periodicals with the exception of one monthly..."

"Indeed, everything Jewish is ignored... to remain in an atmosphere of anti-Semitic propaganda and discrimination has become unbearable to us. We regard ourselves as Jews, emotionally and spiritually attached to our State of Israel."

Three and one-half million Jews in the USSR are subjected to the "anti-Semitic propaganda and discrimination" just cited. That is why so many want to leave. But those who want to leave—as is their right—often end up in prison.

**We appeal to the Soviet government to:**

- Release all Jews imprisoned for seeking their legal right of emigration.
- Allow those who have petitioned for emigration the right to leave, as Premier Kosygin promised and as Soviet law allows.
- Grant to all the Jews of the USSR the same ethnic, religious and cultural rights allowed to all other nationalities within the Soviet Union.

**WE MUST HELP THEM NOW!  
SILENCE... WILL LEAD TO THE  
SPIRITUAL DEATH OF 3 1/2 MILLION  
SOVIET JEWS.**

**Ad Hoc Committee for Soviet Jewry  
835 Fifth Avenue  
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Yes, I am my brother's keeper. Please use my enclosed contribution of \$\_\_\_\_\_ for further aid to expose the gross injustices being perpetrated on Soviet Jews.

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Country \_\_\_\_\_

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Please mail coupon now!

لبنان من اجل

## in Crashes Fatal to 32 r Brno, 13 Near Lisbon

RE, Dec. 11 (AP)—At least 32 died when the Panonia from Budapest to East Prague crashed into a derailed train early today in southern Czechoslovakia, Czechoslovak radio said.

The death toll was expected to rise as more bodies were recovered from the wreckage, which was found in a wooded area about 10 miles east of Prague, Czechoslovak radio said.

The Panonia originated last night at Budapest. It passed through Brno about 6:30 a.m. on its way to Prague and East Berlin, where it was due this evening.

## e Drops Out Thalidomide athon Trial

RF, West Germany, Dec. 11 (AP)—The prosecution accepted defense motion to end the long thalidomide trial of the drug blamed for 6,500 children in 20 countries.

Benno Dietz adjourned the trial until Dec. 18, and was expected to end the case without a verdict. Both the prosecution and defense have agreed that the trial would be a minimal public interest.

The trial is the last of five past and present of Chemie Gruenthal, of the sleep-inducing drug of the congenital malformations of children whose mothers took the drug in the early pregnancy, who are with negligent manufacturing drug laws in developing countries.

The trial moved that the trial because the guilt of any defendant could only be minimal could drag on for years and the pharmaceutical has already offered to pay 100-million-mark (\$73.3 million) fund for the malformations.

## Cholera Kills 41

Dec. 11 (AP)—Cholera killed 41 persons in Ghana in a recent outbreak in which 300 reported deaths.



SINGING IT WITH MUSIC—Bernadette Devlin, member of Parliament from Mid-Ulster (left) singing folk songs with guitar accompaniment at a concert at Islington Town Hall, in London, for the benefit of the Irish Political Detainees Defense Fund.

## Deferring to Moscow

## East Zone Reds Hope For Berlin Accord

BERLIN, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The Central Committee of the East German Communist party ended a three-day plenary session in East Berlin tonight with an expression of hope that the current four-power talks on West Berlin will reach a "mutually acceptable agreement."

The statement took the form of a full endorsement of a similarly worded declaration by Soviet bloc leaders issued earlier this month at the meeting of Communist leaders in East Berlin.

The Central Committee also expressed "deep gratitude" to the Soviet Union and the other "fraternal" East-bloc countries for reaffirming their "solidarity" with the East Germans.

The statement was seen as indicating the East Germans have not only been forced to yield on the Berlin issue but have been made to retract criticism of Soviet leadership voiced last month by party chief Walter Ulbricht.

The East Germans also said they will strengthen their ties to the East bloc and will do all in their power "to shield our workers and peasants' state of completely from the imperialist West German Federal Republic."

The Communist regime has recently used its potential to harass access to West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany, in obvious attempts to delay a settlement of the Berlin problem.

The new formula of a "complete shielding off" from West Germany appeared to indicate the East Germans have convinced the Russians of the threats to their internal stability raised by contacts with West Germany.

In another action, the Central Committee, which has 131 full members and 58 alternatives, today filled out the ranks of its policymaking 15-man Politburo by unanimously electing Hermann Axen, a hardliner, as a new full member.

Mr. Axen, the 54-year-old former chief editor of Neues Deutschland, the party paper, is reported close to Erich Honecker, the No. 2 party leader behind Mr. Ulbricht.

## Husak Wins Party Approval To Curb Czech Hardliners

PRAGUE, Dec. 11 (UPI)—Gustav Husak overrode hardline opposition tonight to win approval from the Czechoslovak Communist party for an end to the purge and the start of a new moderate course stressing "unity," diplomatic sources said.

The 140-member party Central Committee ended a two-day meeting in Prague's Hradany Castle by giving Mr. Husak, the party first secretary, new authority to act against the hardliners, the sources said.

Mr. Husak's resolutions, which the committee passed, were expected to be officially announced and published tomorrow or Sunday.

The sources said the committee also approved a lengthy analysis which laid the blame for the 1968 reform period and the subsequent Soviet-led invasion almost equally between former Stalinist dictator Antonin Novotny and his successor, Alexander Dubcek.

There are still 7,000 hardliners in the party hierarchy and Mr. Husak, armed with the Central Committee vote, was expected to move soon to demote them to less influential jobs. Some still hold seats in the Central Committee and, according to reports here, had spoken at the meeting in favor of more purges of reformers and political trials.

## U.S. Protests Curb on Jew To Russians Says Consular Pact Again Is Violated

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (Reuters)—The United States today protested to the Soviet Union over an incident in which a Russian Jew seeking to establish his claim to American citizenship was barred entry to the U.S. Embassy in Moscow.

Soviet police yesterday stopped physicist Leonid Rigerman, 30, from going to the embassy for the fourth time in recent months, according to information he gave reporters in Moscow.

U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam delivered the protest to the Soviet Foreign Ministry today. Officials here said it charged that the actions against Mr. Rigerman constituted a violation of the U.S.-Soviet consular convention.

Only last month the United States protested that the Russians violated the convention by delaying U.S. access to two Army generals and their military pilot whose light plane strayed across the Turkish border.

Mr. Rigerman's plans to visit the U.S. Embassy in Moscow yesterday were announced on Wednesday by the State Department.

Although representations have been made previously that the denial of access to the embassy violated the consular treaty, today was the first time the protest was formalized in writing.

The incident, which in some periods of Soviet-American relations might have been regarded as minor, was given added attention here as a result of criticism of the Nixon administration for denying refuge to a Lithuanian seaman late last month.

Although the Rigerman case does not involve the right of asylum but rather the right to come to the U.S. Embassy for official business, the State Department was seen as anxious to insist upon strict observance of long-standing agreements with Moscow, diplomatic observers said.

## Russia Cancels Bolshoi Tour Of U.S., Blames Zionist Acts

MOSCOW, Dec. 11 (UPI)—The Soviet Union today canceled a projected American tour of the Bolshoi Opera and Ballet troupes and threatened to discontinue all cultural exchanges with the United States if "Zionist provocations" are not curbed.

The decision to forbid the country's and one of the world's most prestigious theatrical groups from visiting the United States was communicated to a U.S. ambassador by first deputy foreign minister Vasil V. Kuznetsov.

According to the government newspaper, Izvestia, Mr. Kuznetsov protested "the various provocations perpetrated by Zionist extremists against Soviet institutions in the United States and against artistic groups sent to the United States pursuant to the inter-governmental cultural exchange agreement."

Mr. Kuznetsov was presumably referring to several reported incidents involving the interruption of appearances by Soviet performers in the United States by members of the Jewish Defense League of America.

The small organization, which, according to press reports, has been disavowed by most Jewish institutions in the United States, has also staged raids at such offices as the news agency Tass and Intourist, the Soviet travel agency.

Such acts, Mr. Kuznetsov said, "not only create obstacles for the Soviet institutions in America in the fulfillment of their functions and threaten the breakup of activities connected with cultural exchanges, but threaten the personal security of Soviet citizens."

Mr. Kuznetsov also told Mr. Beam, "Despite repeated Soviet protests, the American authorities, as the continuing sallies of the unrestrained Zionists have shown, are not taking the necessary measures to cut out these criminal acts but are thereby actually encouraging them," Izvestia said.

The Bolshoi, with its ensemble of several hundred singers, actors, dancers and musicians, was scheduled to tour the United States several weeks next spring.

The cancellation signifies the ultimate irritation of Soviet officials, which cannot reconcile itself to the activities of private organizations that official authorities abroad cannot always control.

Observers regarded the Soviet decision as a possible prelude to the cancellation of the entire U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange program which has brought the best in American and Soviet performing arts to the two countries since 1958.

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## Arming to Parley

Two decades ago Winston Churchill laid down the basic rationale that still governs history's most remarkable alliance of free peoples, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization: "I do not hold that we should rearm in order to fight. I hold that we should rearm in order to parley."

The strength, unity and steady political purpose of the NATO countries, despite derelictions, have brought the West safely through the years of cold war into a period in which confrontation with the East is beginning to give way to negotiation. But there are still ups and downs: periods of tension in Soviet-Western relations, such as have occurred since August, alternate with indications of emerging détente. Thus, the adventurous Western diplomatic probing now under way to advance a European settlement depends heavily on continued military stability, as NATO leaders have just reaffirmed at their annual ministerial meeting in Brussels.

The four-power ambassadorial meetings on Berlin and other East-West negotiations now projected would have little chance for success if a reduction in Western forces were to shift the military balance in central Europe sharply toward Soviet predominance. It was with this in mind that the NATO ministers approved a new alliance defense

program for the seventies and exchanged commitments such as the Nixon pledge to maintain American force levels and the European offer of a \$1 billion increase in military effort over five years.

The Berlin negotiations will remain the key to détente. Progress toward agreement, reversed by Moscow last month, is likely to resume now that a Warsaw Pact conference has extracted a more favorable attitude from Walter Ulbricht, the East German leader. Bonn has made ratification of its new treaties with the Soviet Union and Poland dependent on Moscow's acceptance of unhindered Western access to West Berlin. Improved circulation within Berlin and continued ties between West Berlin and West Germany. The NATO ministers have made it clear that Moscow will not achieve its goal of a European security conference until Berlin's status is bettered.

The Soviet Union has seemed ready to move in this direction. East German objections, however, have had to be overcome. In any case, the NATO decision to stand firm on Berlin and to insist on mutual, balanced force reductions or none offers the best assurance that negotiations for a stable settlement based on the territorial status quo ultimately will succeed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Hussein's Opportunity

During his Washington visit, King Hussein of Jordan radiated confidence and command and lent strength to the impression that he has never been in a better position to make a separate peace with Israel. The United States, which had been prepared to intervene in some fashion if the king tottered in Jordan's September civil war, is now giving him \$30 million and apparently is entertaining his request for further aid. Appreciative of the real value of American friendship, the king says frankly: "We look to the United States." He has made it politically easy for Washington to support him by moderating his already moderate position even further. He told Marilyn Berger of this newspaper, for instance, that he would consider making "minor (territorial) changes on a reciprocal basis" with Israel. And in a Press Club appearance yesterday, he indicated favor for Washington's concept of a settlement backed by great-power guarantees.

Meanwhile, the various Arab challenges to his authority in his own kingdom have eased, at least temporarily. The one regional figure who towered over him, Nasser, is dead, replaced by a man necessarily preoccupied

with his own and Egypt's national concerns. The new Syrian regime, which took over from the one responsible for invading Jordan, is similarly preoccupied; it has stopped calling Hussein dirty names. Since their September defeat at the hands of a monarch whose will and power they had always deprecated, the commandos in Jordan have been in severe disarray. One result of the civil war seems to have been an emerging feeling among many Palestinians in Jordan that they would like quiet and peace. This is the background against which secret soundings between Israel and Jordan have taken place.

If there is one preliminary element yet to fall into place, before Israel and Jordan can see whether either of them means business, it is for Jerusalem to rejoin the Egyptian-Jordanian-Israeli settlement talks under Gunnar Jarring. Gen. Dayan is to be at the White House today and, while Israel necessarily must be much more concerned with Egypt than Jordan, Dayan could serve his country's interests on both fronts by helping move his government back into the talks.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Dutch Treat?

The U.S. Senate has just awarded the Seminole Indians \$12,347,500 compensation for the loss of Florida to Spain in 1783. The Senate may have given itself an interesting precedent. The Seminoles' conclusive argument—developed during a 20-year lawsuit—is that the Spaniards had no right to Florida in the first place, so that when they sold it to the United States they were selling stolen property.

Large questions arise. It is bad news, for example, for the Algonquins, who sold Manhattan Island to the Dutch for \$24 in 1624. But it may, conversely, be good news for the Dutch. From the Algonquins' point of view the title to Manhattan is Dutch and the Dutch can keep it. But what about the British, who took it away from the Dutch by force, and the Americans, who took it away from the British? If the Seminoles can get \$12,347,500 for having had Florida taken from them by a third party, how much can the Netherlands expect for Manhattan?

—From the Guardian (London).

### Yugoslavia's Hopes

Mr. Moro's statement, "Don't let anybody be offended, for our saying it openly and sharply," cannot sound any other way for the Yugoslav ear but as an Italian intimation that in this way the issue of the frontier with Yugoslavia is being opened, now, or at some other date.

Naturally, this could not fail to concern us. Yugoslavia has proved many times to be a powerful and independent country that wishes lasting peace in this part of Europe, and in such policy attaches great significance to the further developing of cooperation with neighboring Italy. Nothing has changed for us in this respect. We hope, also, not on the other side, either.

—From Daily Politika Ekspres (Belgrade).

### Poland and W. Germany

It will be some time before the value and importance of the toughly negotiated Bonn-Warsaw treaty can be adequately judged. It will be some time before we know whether the treaty has led only to a formal normalization of relations, such as the exchange of ambassadors, or whether it is indeed the beginning of true understanding between Germans and Poles. That is the important issue.

—From Die Welt (Hamburg).

Five years of blazing fire and over 20 of smoldering embers are now history. Since November 14 a new age has dawned and this country has entered an important new stage in its relations with the East.

—From Stuttgarter Zeitung (Stuttgart).

Getting on with the Poles is something that must be learned. A great sense of national pride and the thin skin of a nation that was martyred makes getting on with the Poles a difficult matter. It requires goodwill and tact. Then it can be of value to both sides and to the cause of peace in Europe.

—From Sueddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

### South Africa on Trial

The South African appeal court's rejection of the government's appeal against the acquittal of 19 Africans charged under the infamous Terrorism Act is a welcome indication that the flame of justice still flickers within the structure of South African repressive legislation. In justice, as the Western world knows it, they would now go free. That world will watch closely to see what follows—whether freedom will again be denied under police regulations that allow no redress, and whether new legislation will be invited to close this "loophole" in a system designed to catch a man with a lasso if he escapes the twirle.

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 12, 1895

LONDON—One of the most remarkable cases of bigamy came before the Recorder at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. The prisoner was William Cadman, and he was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude for a bigamous marriage with Beatrice Hoggett. A mass of correspondence disclosed that the prisoner was writing to five women as his husband at the time of his arrest. He was the father of 27 children, 13 of whom were illegitimate.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 12, 1920

CHICAGO—West Hammond, Ill., claims the champion food consumer of the world. His name is John Binge. He gave an exhibition to his friends at Koschusko Hall, West Hammond. At one sitting he consumed: 27 feet of pork sausages, five pounds of raw beef steak, three eggs with the shells on, four herrings and one gallon of beer. Mr. Binge was a member of the American Expeditionary Forces in France.



## Finland's Example for Europe

By James Reston

HELSINKI—In Europe today there seems to be a new determination to deal with the facts of power and geography, and nowhere, with the possible exception of West Germany, is this tendency more apparent than in Finland.

For the Finns, the facts are clear. They lost two wars to the Russians, one on their own and the other as a co-belligerent of Germany. They have a 1,000-kilometer frontier with the Soviet Union. They are a democratic people who must live with themselves, adapt to the East and trade with the West, and somehow they have managed to do it remarkably well, retaining their pride and the trust and respect of their neighbors on both sides. In short, they are still paying their debts to history.

It is quite an achievement, and much of the credit is given to Urho Kekkonen, their president for the last 14 years, who at 70 looks to an American like the late congressional leader Sam Rayburn, calm and hard as a billiard ball, and remarkably clear-headed about where Finland's national interests lie.

On Armistice Day 26 years ago, Kekkonen told the Finnish people not only to forget the past but to root out of their minds every vestige of vengeful thinking. "We must own our defeat to be final," he said. "The superior force of the Soviet Union is absolute and continuing. Honest recognition of this will be the condition and touchstone of our national existence, for to harbor revanchist thoughts or indulge in open or secret schemes to regain lost territory means the destruction of our people." The elimination of the distrust that has prevailed between Finland and the Soviet Union will be the central issue in our new political position.

### Special Ties

This is the basis of what Finland calls its policy of neutrality, which is a polite term for a policy of survival. Finland is not neutral in the Swiss sense of the word. It has a "special relationship" to the Soviet Union. It has a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, which obliges the Finns to fight against any invasion by Germany or any ally of Germany, and Moscow arranged very carefully to extend this mutual assistance pact before it negotiated its recent nonaggression treaty with Bonn.

Finland is not a satellite of Moscow and it is not wholly independent either. It is a paradox: free at home on strictly national questions, but not free abroad to take sides against the Soviet Union on big-power controversies.

For example, Moscow would have preferred a military alliance that would have obliged Finland to fight alongside the Soviet Union in wars beyond Finland's territory, but accepted Finland's role as a buffer state. At the same time, President Kekkonen, though most of his trade is with Western Europe, will not consider joining an expanded European Common Market because this has political responsibilities which are opposed by the U.S.S.R.

This, then, is the new pragmatism that is developing in Europe between East and West, and Kekkonen works away at it steadily. He is fond of quoting the Norwegian poet, Nordahl Grieg, that "peace is the most restless creature in the world. One must fight for it all the time."

They publish unsigned letters criticizing his deals with Moscow for the purchase of locomotives, natural gas and crude oil, and nuclear power plants. He still has a sizable Communist minority in his parliament, although it has recently been reduced. The Communists are active in the Finnish trade unions.

**Pragmatic Principle**  
Still, he sticks to his principle: Good relations with the Soviet Union are a precondition of relative freedom at home and even of close relations with the West. He knows that unrestrained criticism of Moscow in the Finnish press or industrial chaos in Finland would wreck his policy, so he does not hesitate to lecture the editors or intervene in labor disputes if the newspapers or the labor union leaders go too far.

These compromises and paradoxes defy the human longing for

simplification and are a long way from the old Dulles doctrine that nobody can really be neutral in the savage conflicts of today's world politics.

Finland is part free and part tied; Germany is divided and in some ways more free and in others more tied than Finland; all states are modifying their social and economic systems, and even the Communist states have different degrees of independence and different centers of power.

President Kekkonen sits in his living room at Tammenlinna, overlooking the Gulf of Finland, and a great Russian borzoi at his feet, talking very quietly and cautiously about all this human confusion and political experimentation, as if it were all as natural as the snow. "It is the way things are," he says. "It is easy to have opinions, but you have to deal with realities, and keep on dealing with them."

## Solzhenitsyn's Fearsome Power

By Anthony Lewis

STOCKHOLM—In a world of megatons and onrushing technology and new forms of political control, words still have their mysterious power. That was the unexpected and moving lesson at this year's Nobel Prize ceremony.

Here were some of the great physicists and chemists and medical researchers and economists of the world, met to receive or give professional homage. Yet for them, and others watching, the significant figure of the occasion was a man treated as an outcast in his own country, officially ostracized by his profession, afraid even to come to Stockholm—a man with no power but his words.

Paul Samsonov of MIT, the laureate in economics, told the audience: "I speak from the mind. If Alexander Solzhenitsyn had been here to speak from the heart, all of us would be the better for it: every individual, every country, without exception."

Sir Bernard Katz of London University, laureate in medicine, spoke of his own debt to colleagues. Then he said of Solzhenitsyn: "Unlike myself, whatever he has done, he has done for himself; there are no collaborators."

If ever a man had to draw on himself for the hope that makes life possible, it is Solzhenitsyn. He has been expelled from the Soviet Writers' Union, leaving him without official status or source of income. In the last five years he has been able to publish, in the U.S.S.R., only one small story. Today is his 53rd birthday, and he has never been outside the Soviet Union.

### Lack of Outlet

Anyone who has written for publication will understand what it means to ask of a writer: Get your satisfaction from the future alone, your imagined future; find urgent meaning in events and do nothing with the perception but store it away.

For Solzhenitsyn, none of this is disabling. He writes for himself, to tell the truth. He has the confidence to survive without an immediate audience, as he survived stomach cancer and eight years in prison camp.

The extent of his courage is difficult for us in the West to grasp. It is brought out with the drama of unadorned fact in a fascinating

book just published in London, "Solzhenitsyn: A Documentary Record." The book, edited by Leopold Labadie, is a collection of statements by and about Solzhenitsyn in his struggle for artistic freedom.

Particularly interesting are transcripts of Soviet Writers' Union meetings. On Nov. 17, 1966—before the renewed grip of censorship was felt in full—the Moscow section discussed "Cancer Ward," Solzhenitsyn's novel that uses a hospital cancer ward as symbol for a diseased society. Members had read the first part in manuscript.

"It is obvious to everyone that 'Cancer Ward' must be published," says one dismissing talk that the book was dangerous. "In Dostoevski's notes we find the words: 'What would it have been like if Tolstoy had died?'"

The emotions of this meeting are so clear, the feeling that Solzhenitsyn is the first Soviet writer to risk with Tolstoy and Dostoevski. At the end a woman member rushes forward and shouts: "Wonderful man! Let us pray to God to grant good health to Alexander Solzhenitsyn!" The writers pass a resolution urging publication of "Cancer Ward." That is the last heard of it.

### Personal Plea

Then, on Sept. 22, 1967, there is a meeting of the union secretariat to discuss letters from Solzhenitsyn demanding freedom to write and publish in the Soviet Union. He is there to defend himself—speaking with a passion that reads like something from a 19th-century Russian novel. When denounced because "propagandists" abroad make use of him, he replies: "I have never been abroad, but I do know that I don't have time

## Letters

### U.S. News in Germany

I noted with interest the article (Dec. 7) quoting Mr. James Johnstone, retiring head of the U.S. Consulate General in Frankfurt, as criticizing German news coverage of the U.S., criticizing the news coverage given by the Armed Forces Network, and criticizing the German government for lack of adequate protection of American buildings in Germany. It is my firm impression that German coverage of U.S. news is equal in content, if not in quantity, to American coverage of U.S. news. The fact that Mr. Johnstone did not like seeing on German television pictures of GIs in Vietnam smoking marijuana does not in any way alter the facts that (1) they do smoke marijuana, (2) that this is news, and (3) that this is shown on U.S. television as well as on German news broadcasts. If it is news in America, it is news in Germany. Would Mr. Johnstone have U.S. broadcasts censored to show only what he feels to be good for the U.S. image?

As for the news coverage of the Armed Forces Network, the fact that it uses UPI and AP sources for its news broadcasts means that APN emphasizes the same information that is considered news in the U.S. This is as it should be, since APN is not the Voice of America. APN is aimed not at foreign audiences, but at Americans abroad, and therefore its news broadcasts should reflect what is happening in America, and not what some censor thinks sounds good for the U.S. image.

As for German protection of U.S. buildings, Mr. Johnstone cites an incident when demonstrators ran up the flagpole and tore the flagpole. "This was an insult to our country, but the police stood by and did nothing," he said. Putting a flag on a flagpole is not such a mortal sin, but is rather a symbolic act which is effective precisely because people like Mr. Johnstone regard it as an "insult." What would he have had the police do—escalate the incident by attempting to arrest the demonstrators? It seems to me that the intelligent course of action for the U.S. in such incidents is to remove the offending flag quietly when the demonstrators have left. Symbols cannot affront America's dignity, but clashes between demonstrators and police, encouraged by shrill U.S. diplomats, certainly can.

D. E. C.  
Geneva.

### Singular Idea

You would be doing your part to help save America by publishing the following letter just sent to the Internal Revenue Service: "Dear Internal Revenue Service: It is difficult to know when you might be in good spirits which is always doubtful, but I thought the best business chance during the Christmas season. The purpose of this letter is to enlist your support to help save the U.S.A. because it is too late. With all the dire warnings about the population explosion, it occurred to me that you, just might be willing to consider an incentive program to encourage birth control. You've used the tax vehicle in the past to

achieve social objectives, could be more social than America from doing that. "The way you have tax structured now, sing are severely penalized contribution, or non-con to the population explosion and the rest of our ment are really concern the problem, you could part by encourage... no to remain single. Instead suicidal policy of giving to those selfish marries for their dependents, why heavy penalty tax on their dependent child? This in like our Constitution it would sure help to save public. Or, alternatively, you could give us single bonus deduction in grat our not being the Head of hold.

"Please think it over, case you don't like the id pass this letter to the De of Interior (if anybody a there). Perhaps they could come up with a conserva gram for us bachelors did to save another dyn the whooping crane."

THEODORE A. COSI  
Milan.

### Not Entertain

It seems as if we Amm in 1970 only reading a President's burning deal re-elected in 1972, instead the present problems. On if he knows there's a w it is especially curious he has done more enter the White House than President, including a English royalty, etc.

Little wonder the fore laughs at him. It's not feeling for me, as an An

Lugano, Switzerland.

### Lame Duck

One notes, in John W article, Lame-Duck 91 Letargy, Legislation, C. 7) that Rep. Richard Missouri "refused to rel a vacation in the French dies." Whether the bill v in the House Rules Com cause of Rep. Bolling's a good or bad bill is i point.

What would happen if paid employee of a large corporation if he refused from a vacation taken period when he was su be on duty?

Whether or not he k duck representative and gives a damn, he still n and he is still being p if Cannot we Americans thing to eliminate th lame-duck sessions? This 19th century.

WALTER V  
Athens.

### Being Human

After studying the Dec by Herbert, I cannot b and had-carriers all feel are better qualified to a war than the men who ar ly trained to study and de to the best move to m time to time during our in Southeast Asia.

Being human, we all w takes and, as every war is y do not always receive rect intelligence reports. I feel that our military le sincere men and get no of seeing lives or materi... Sometimes I wonder who are continually smit military are not in lea the Communists, either unwaveringly.

I volunteered and se country in three wars, Vietnam, and will save necessary. How many you or Herbert serve in

L. M. RUTY  
Alberia, Spain.

### Roll On!

With regard to your picture of a physician through New York City if it takes a bicycle to doctor to make house call suggest supplying all physicians with this partic along with their black A gold star to that doc Chase!

CAROL SA  
Paris.





**By Edith Schloss**

### American Paintings

### Records at Sale

mazes, Mambor's giant toys are entertainments for the sophisti-

### Records at Sale

Lunar dust at the "Vitality of the Negative."

**By David Stevens**

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

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Fund Name	Value	Fund Name	Value
AAA Fund	\$11.00	Capital Growth Fund	\$10.00
AA Fund	\$10.50	Capital Income Fund	\$9.50
A Fund	\$10.00	Capital Preservation Fund	\$8.50
...	...	...	...

## One Dollar—

was worth yesterday

Country	Value
Belgian franc	49.63
British pound (per £)	2.8886
Canadian dollar	1.02
...	...

## European Gold Markets

Dec. 11, 1970

Location	Price
London	37.10 37.11 +0.02
Paris (19.5 klgs)	37.50 37.58 +0.03

## Tokyo Exchange

Dec. 11, 1970

Item	Price
Asahi Glass	100.00
...	...

## Foreign Stock Indexes

Dec. 11, 1970

Index	Value
Amsterdam	110.5 108.8 108.2
...	...

## Market Summary

Dec. 11, 1970

Category	Value
Most Active—New York	...
...	...

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
3M	110 1/2	110 1/4	110 1/2	110 1/4	-1/4
...	...	...	...	...	...

## European Market

(Yesterday's closing price in local currencies)

City	Stock	Value
Amsterdam	...	...
Brussels	...	...
...	...	...

**MEET**

When in Washington, D.C.

**MEET**

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Open High Low Close Net

20 Ind	82.46	83.17	82.18	82.52	+1.35
...	...	...	...	...	...

**Standard & Poor's**

25 Industrials

...	...	...	...	...
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## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dec. 1	238,710	340,088	3,997	79	20	Beat Fds	231	3
Dec. 2	813,325	655,177	4,023	102	79	Beat Fds pf 4	1	8
Dec. 4	266,302	603,677	4,593	51	79	Bedman	50	15
* These totals are included in the sales figures.								
				41	79	Beat Dick	30	44
				79	8	Beech Air	35	13
				24	10	Belpo Pel	50	67
				22	22	Briden	1	2

## New Highs and Lows

**NEW HIGHS**

Gen Elec	100 1/2
...	...

**NEW LOWS**

Cracker Nal	10 1/2
...	...

## Synthetic Wood Pulp Process Is Unveiled

**SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 11 (AP)**—A process for making synthetic wood pulp—from which paper is made—from ethylene gas has been announced by Crown Zellerbach.

The company said it had an agreement for a joint venture with Mitsui Petrochemical Industries to make the pulp. A company official said the synthetic costs more to produce than genuine wood pulp but becomes competitive in wood-short areas.

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## BUSINESS

## FINANCE

Study  
for New  
ProachesCouncil Sees  
"Rules of Road"

with L. Dale Jr.

The Council published  
study of emerging in-  
trade conflicts that sug-  
gest approach for negotia-  
tion of the road to set-  
tle the behavior of in-  
dustries.The study was written by Harold  
L. Dale Jr., formerly a leading  
negotiator. It argues  
new form of interna-  
tional trade conflicts "are  
more difficult and com-  
plex."The study deals with the vast  
port restrictions and  
at that come under the  
non-tariff barriers. A  
is that "all countries  
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negotiations.Massive Money Flows  
Force Fed Into Action

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Massive floods of funds through the money market forced the Federal Reserve system to take extraordinary action against an undue ease in credit conditions, banking figures published yesterday showed.

From Dec. 2 to Dec. 9, the money

The Fed actions in no sense represented a reversal of its long-standing policy of moderately easy money.

Indeed, on a daily average basis, the central bank's security holdings were little changed this week. Private commercial banks said that the sales could reflect the desire of some Fed officials to move cautiously in expanding credit.

When the Fed sells securities, the checks that are made out in payment for them are deducted from the accounts that commercial banks must maintain at the central bank—thus removing that amount of funds from the banking system.

More Growth

The monetary aggregates, which measure the availability of funds in the economy, generally showed somewhat more rapid rates of growth than has been characteristic recently.

The money supply averaged \$133.9 billion in the four weeks ended Dec. 2, up at a 5.9 percent annual rate since last winter, when credit policy shifted decisively toward ease.

Total liabilities of member banks (the "adjusted credit proxy" which is used to estimate total bank credit) averaged \$372.3 billion in the same four-week period, up at a 10.1 percent annual rate since March.

The demand for business loans at major New York City banks, meanwhile, continued to be notably weak, a fact that has led senior officials at some very large institutions here to the conclusion that a further cut in the prime, or minimum, interest rate on such loans is likely no later than mid-January.

The prime rate, now 7 percent, has been reduced four times this year.

Business loans at New York City banks declined \$26 million in the week ended Dec. 3, in contrast to a rise of \$207 million in the same week last year.

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Eastman Dillon Capital Cut  
\$15.9 Million in 13 Months

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Dec. 11 (NYT).—Eastman Dillon, Union Securities &amp; Co., a leading investment banking and brokerage house, incurred a capital loss of \$15,964,108 in 13 months largely as a result of the long stock market decline, but it now appears to be profitable and to have a sound capital position.

These were the major indications in a report made by the firm and in interviews with senior executives.

The size of the capital decline, 31.9 percent of the \$50 million reported as of May 31, 1969, surprised some knowledgeable members of the brokerage community.

No Rumors

Eastman Dillon was not one of the firms whose financial state alarmed Wall Street during the bear market, when a number of brokerage-house failures threatened the securities industry with a loss of public confidence.

But the fact that a major firm, considered out of danger, incurred a capital problem similar to those at other houses underscores the industry-wide impact of the market slide. Eastman Dillon was the tenth largest firm last year in terms of capital.

The firm's 1970 report has just been issued. It contains no comparisons with the 1969 report and did not even refer to the capital decline. However, a copy of last year's report was obtained.

As of June 28, Eastman Dillon, a partnership, listed net worth of \$34,068,829 compared with \$50 million on May 31, 1969. The period of comparison covers 13 months because of a variance in the dates when annual audits took place.

Five Major Factors

John E. Stoddard, a managing partner, outlined five major factors that, he said, were responsible for the decline.

● A loss of \$6 million in the market value of securities owned by partners and pledged as collateral for the firm.

● Withdrawals of \$4 million by partners to meet their taxes.

● Retirement of older partners, resulting in \$2 million of withdrawals.

● A reduction in the value of the firm's various stock-exchange memberships, totaling about \$2 million.

● Withdrawals of \$2 million by all partners as a group for investment in "private deals" or venture capital situations that cannot be included in the firm's balance sheet.

Nothing Jeopardized

Mr. Stoddard said none of the withdrawals had jeopardized the firm's financial position.

He described the Eastman Dillon capital position as "strong" and said the firm's ratio of aggregate indebtedness to net capital, as defined by the New York Stock Exchange, was 7.64-to-1 as of Oct. 30.

Such a ratio would be considered more than adequate by the exchange, which permits the ratio to rise as high as 20-to-1. In practice, the exchange becomes concerned whenever a firm's ratio exceeds 12-to-1.

Company Reports

Interstate Stores

Third Quarter

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share

Nine Months

Revenue (millions)...

Profits (millions)...

Per Share

College Graduates' Outlook  
U.S. Firms Hire More Women—for Less

CHICAGO, Dec. 11 (AP).—A survey of 181 businesses across the country indicates that most will hire fewer men and more women from the college class of 1971, a Northwestern University official said yesterday.

The survey also indicates, however, that the starting salaries offered to women are almost invariably lower than those offered to men with the same training.

The university's director of placement, Frank S. Endicott, said the study shows starting salaries for men will increase about 2 percent on 1970 levels while salaries for women may jump by 4 percent.

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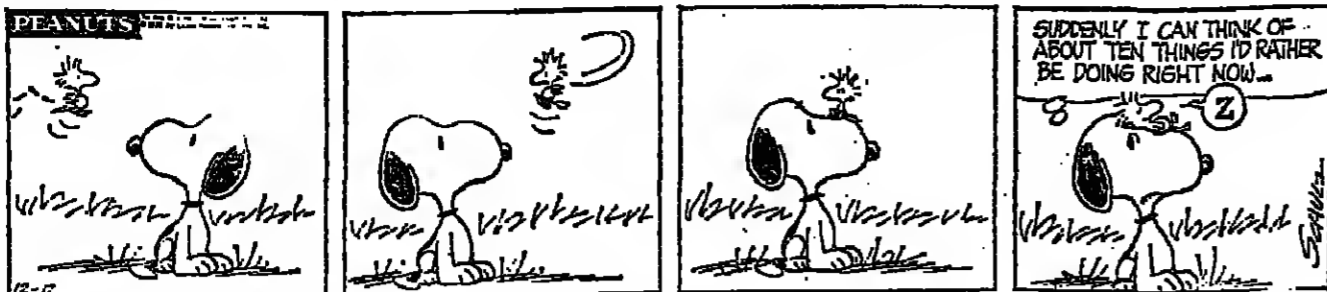
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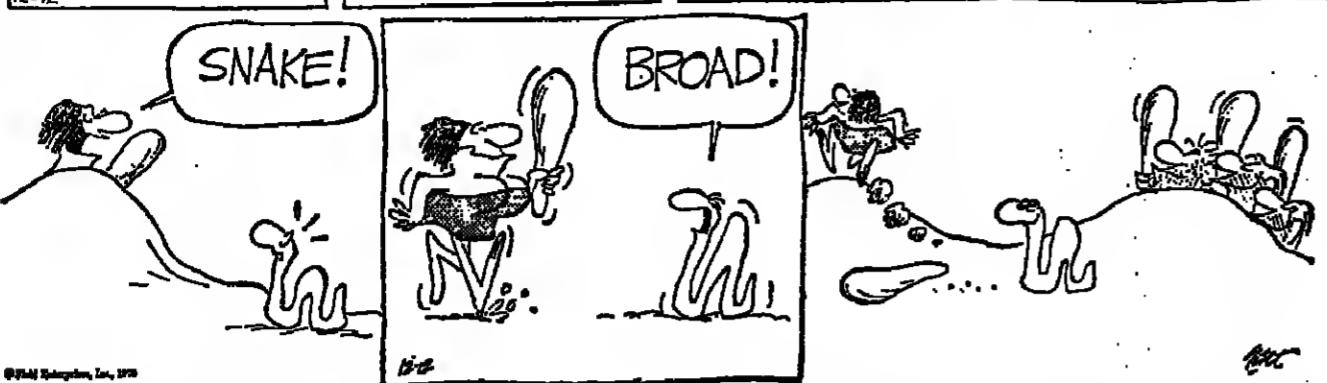
# American Stock Exchange Trading

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PEANUTS



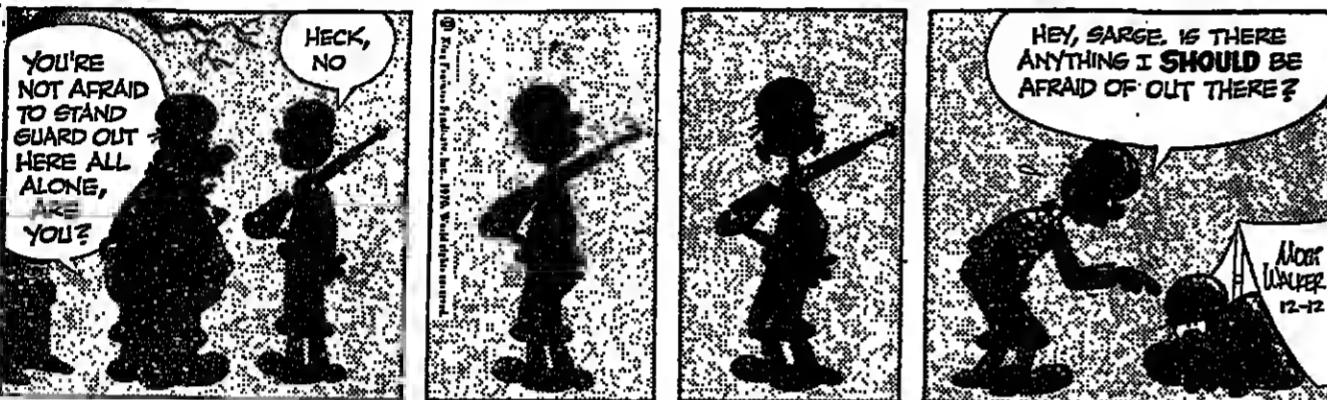
SNAKE!



FOSDICK IS A VICTIM OF E.D.P.



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



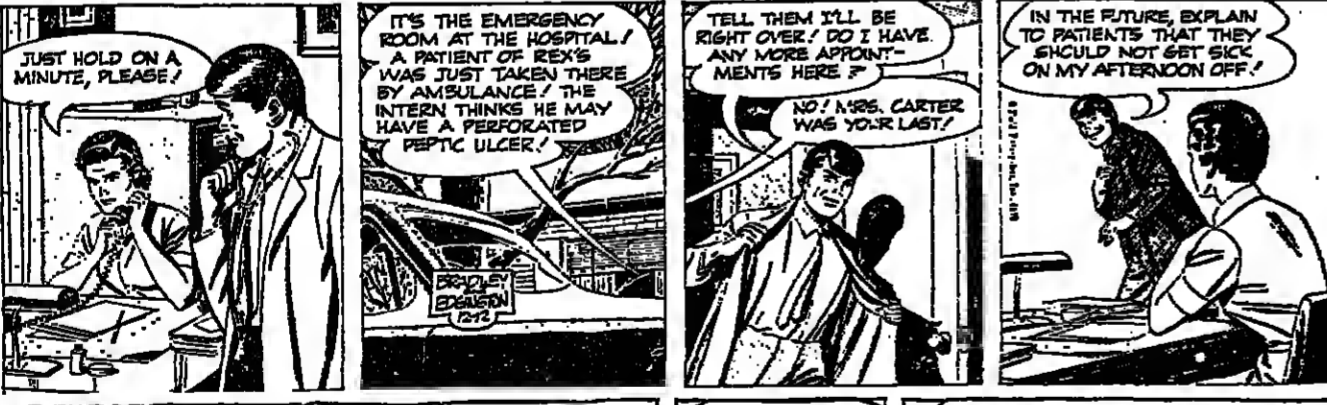
BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



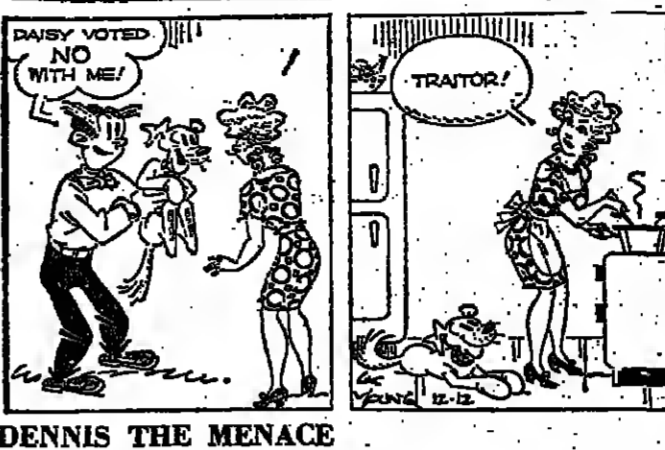
POOCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



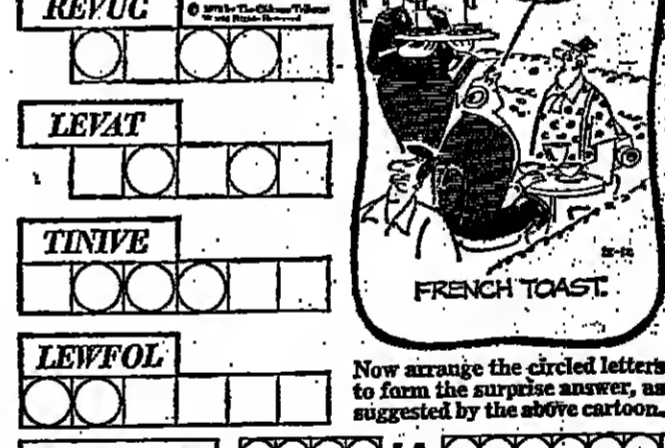
DENNIS THE MENACE



"WILL YOU EXPLAIN SOMETHING TO JOE? HE THINKS SANTA CLAUS BRINGS THE STORK!"

JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: MAIZE SWOON BOTTLE PRAYER. Answer: What they might have at an Italian picnic—"ROMA-ANTS"

ACROSS: 1. Treachery. 2. California. 3. Kibbles. 4. Kind of comedy. 5. Malaga raisin. 6. Name of a bird. 7. On the blink. 8. Prepare to shave. 9. Intermittent. 10. Problems. 11. Pass off. 12. Bellows' concern. 13. Relative of mine. 14. Opposed to. 15. California, for one. 16. Paris areas. 17. Publisher's abbr. 18. Some racers. 19. Breed of young birds. 20. Attacked. 21. Heavy. 22. Himalayan. 23. Electrical units. 24. Before febrile. 25. Great Horde. 26. Depreciate. 27. Mule. 28. Glasses. 29. French place-name. 30. Birds. 31. Intellectual. 32. Branches. 33. Consume. 34. Wheel spoke. 35. Designate in a way. 36. Suffice for drink or food. 37. Cattle excluder. 38. Kind of case. 39. Roman emperor. 40. Show richness. 41. Accurate. 42. Trouble. 43. Administrative. 44. Road to Alaska. 45. Cake ingredient. 46. Show richness. 47. Roori Starlinson. 48. Emission. 49. Some locks. 50. Old recompense. 51. Wife, informally. 52. Hair style's problem. 53. Exposed. 54. In a room. 55. Cap vest gaiters. 56. African charm. 57. Sire. 58. In the right direction. 59. Done with. 60. Guiding principle. 61. Past tense. 62. In open. 63. Composition. 64. Riding schools. 65. Abbr. 66. River to North. 67. Sea. 68. Trade sign. 69. Marc protected.

DOWN: 1. Ship departure. 2. Abbr. 3. Get rid of. 4. Egg on the chin. 5. Public figures. 6. Large burly. 7. Car. 8. Before both. 9. Kind of window. 10. Pailon. 11. Scheduling one. 12. Same. 13. Reliable pitcher. 14. Down-onder attraction. 15. Certain examples. 16. Heavy-duty wire. 17. Abbr. 18. Stadium sounds. 19. Party equipment. 20. Subsequent. 21. Cherry. 22. Abbr. 23. Down. 24. French name. 25. The towel. 26. Religious canon. 27. Jews. 28. Regent of name. 29. Seed: Fruit. 30. Gbe. 31. Kind of robe. 32. Gellar's. 33. War. 34. Significance. 35. The road. 36. Horn. 37. Mother, for one. 38. Cordial. 39. French name. 40. College officials. 41. Subjugates. 42. Release, as. 43. Hoarded funds. 44. Kind of bill. 45. Japanese. 46. Region: Abbr. 47. Arrangements. 48. Indication. 49. Sic. 50. Cle. 51. Not. 52. Sub. 53. Fan. 54. Ore. 55. Ore. 56. Ore. 57. Ore. 58. Ore. 59. Ore. 60. Ore. 61. Ore. 62. Ore. 63. Ore. 64. Ore. 65. Ore. 66. Ore. 67. Ore. 68. Ore. 69. Ore. 70. Ore. 71. Ore. 72. 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